

**CONFIDENTIAL.**

No. 15 of 1891.

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,**

**CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,**

**Received up to 14th April 1891.**

**POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.**

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 8th April, observes

Circulation,  
800 copies.

Rising at Manipur.

that the news of the disaster at Manipur, which involved the death of several

European officers, will cast a gloom over the whole country. Mr. Quinton's capture will be deeply regretted in these provinces, where he spent a large portion of his life and enjoyed widespread popularity. According to the statement of the Mahárāja of Manipur, who has been putting up at Calcutta for some time, he was treated much in the same way as the Mahárāja of Kashmir. When his step-brother, the Commander-in-Chief, was about to rebel against him, he applied to the then Resident for aid, but the Resident supported the Commander-in-Chief. The Mahárāja abdicated the throne to save his life, and left Manipur under the pretext of going on a pilgrimage. He went to Calcutta and appealed to the Government of India, but the Foreign Office refused to interfere. The Sanapati, or Commander-in-Chief, was unable to gain the good-will of the new Resident, and the Foreign Office decided to deprive him of all power and to place one of the step-brothers of the Mahárāja, who was favourably regarded by



the Resident, on the throne, but not to reinstate the Mahārāja himself. Mr. Quinton went to Manipur with a body of 1,000 troops to carry out the instructions of the Foreign Office. Adverting to the rumour that an army 15,000 strong will be sent to Manipur to punish the insurgents, the *Hindustani* is afraid that the declaration of hostilities by the Government of India may induce the Sanapati to kill Mr. Quinton and the other European officers. The expedition had better be sent in the name of the rightful ruler : in that case the state army and the people would not offer any resistance, and the rebellion would soon be suppressed. Some Anglo-Indian newspapers disapprove of the interference of the Foreign Office, and think that Mr. Quinton did not act wisely in sending a detachment of only 200 soldiers to arrest the Sanapati, when he knew that the latter had 8,000 troops under his orders. Some newspapers recommend the annexation of the state, but such a measure would prolong hostilities, and might involve more loss than gain.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 11th April, says that it appears from a recent telegram that the Manipuris have killed Mr. Quinton and the five other European officers who were captured by them. This melancholy news will be received with profound grief both in this country and in England. The Manipuris have forfeited all claim to sympathy by the perpetration of this cruel and atrocious act. No doubt the Government of India and Mr. Quinton are greatly to blame, but all their faults will now be overlooked and a general cry for vengeance will arise from all parts of the country. The Manipuris have offered a gross insult to Government and it will inflict exemplary punishment on them. Five thousand Manipuris will be killed for the five European officers assassinated by them, and their country will be exposed to ruin. The offer of any peaceful counsels at such a time of excitement is ridiculous. However, the *Hindustan* cannot refrain from advising moderation. The wicked perpetrators of the foul deed deserve no sympathy, and should be severely dealt with, but it would be unjust to punish innocent persons who had no hand in the massacre.



The *Oudh Punch* (Luc know), of the 13th April, expresses deep regret at the death of Mr.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The same.

Quinton and the other European officers who have been killed at Manipur, and praises Mr. Quinton for his good qualities. He was an able, just, kind-hearted and courteous man, and during his connection with the Supreme Legislative Council he assisted in the enactment of laws calculated to promote the welfare of the poor agricultural classes. The Yúwaráj or heir-apparent, his brother, and all other men who were implicated in the dark deeds of treachery and cruelty, should be made an example of, and the Manipur state should be annexed, the Maharája being granted a pension. However, the annexation of Manipur, the rectification of the north-east frontier, and the future prosperity of the Manipuris under British rule, cannot adequately compensate for the death of Mr. Quinton.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 8th April, gives

Circulation,  
275 copies.

The same.

an account of the origin of the Manipur outbreak, refers to the imprisonment of Mr. Quinton and the other European officers, and observes that the men who have committed the outrage deserve severe punishment. It is almost needless to say that the state will be annexed. It is the earnest prayer of the *Subodh Sindhu* that victory may attend the British arms.

The *Álam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore), of the 7th April, on the

Circulation,  
200 copies.

Bhopal and the *Eastern Herald*.

authority of a correspondent, condemns the attacks made by the *Eastern Herald* on the Begam and the prime minister of Bhopal as malicious, and endeavours to answer some of the accusations brought by that paper against the prime minister. The *Álam-i-Taswir* warns the editor of the *Eastern Herald* that he should not count too much on the forbearance of Her Highness and Munshi Imtiaz Ali; and that he will eventually have to pay dearly for his folly. The *Álam-i-Taswir* censures the *Mauj-i-Nerbudda* of Hoshangabad for finding fault with the proceedings of the vazir and other state officials.



## LEGISLATION.

Circulation,  
159 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 11th April, expresses regret at the passing of the Age of Consent Bill, and urges that, in order to escape being brought into trouble and disgrace by prosecutions under that Act, the different classes of the Hindu and Muhammadan communities should forbid marriages of girls under 12 years of age.

The *Rám Patáka* (Allahabad), of the 1st April, is jubilant over the passing of the Bill, and says that the opponents should be ashamed of themselves to find that all their opposition has ended in nothing.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 8th April, says that the Rájá of Bhinga, who has been elevated to the Supreme Legislative Council, through Sir Auckland Colvin's favour, is really deserving of a memorial from public subscription. The talúkdárs of Oudh should see what the newly-fledged Member declared in Council. He says that there is a custom in this part of the country to cohabit with prostitutes of tender years on the payment of large sums of money, and that it may be inferred from the existence of such a custom that men have sexual intercourse with their wives of premature age! An Anglo-Indian newspaper observes that the Rájá would have been flogged had he made such a remark in European society. In native society, too, he would have been lynched under native rule. It is to be regretted that a talúkdár should indulge in such observations in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, which are a libel on native society. The abominable custom referred to by the Rájá may exist among his rich relatives, who are born to wealth, but it is not to be found among other persons. Men like the Rájá are made Members of the Legislative Councils, but still the Government of India desires the people to remain content with the present system of nomination. Could an elected Member retain his seat after he had abused his countrymen in the way the Rájá did?



*The Subodh Sēndhu* (Khundwa), of the 8th April, refers to the maintenance of agitation against the Age of Consent Act in Bengal and at Puna, and observes that the people should not be disheartened. If they make an appeal to Parliament, their efforts are very likely to be successful, as some Members already sympathize with them.

Maintenance of agitation against the Age of Consent Act in Bengal and Puna.

Circulation,  
275 copies.

*The Nyāya Sudha* (Harda), of the 8th April, views the growth of ill-feeling between the opponents and supporters of the Age of Consent Act at Puna and other places with deep concern, and impresses upon the leaders of the two parties the importance of effecting a reconciliation, otherwise the split will be very injurious to the National Congress and other political movements.

Growth of ill-feeling between the opponents and supporters of the Age of Consent Act.

Circulation,  
350 copies.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

*The Hindustāni* (Lucknow), of the 8th April, publishes a letter, dated 23rd March, received from its Cawnpore correspondent, who is evidently Pandit Hriday Narayan, commenting on municipal administration and other local affairs. The writer states that an ordinary general meeting of the Municipal Board was held on the 10th March to consider the estimate of the rental valuation of houses prepared by Munshi Muhammad Jawad, Deputy Collector. Mr. Wright, District Magistrate and Chairman, desired that the estimate should be passed at once and that the proceedings of the sub-committee be quashed. But the members objected to approve the estimate without checking it. Mr. Wright said that the papers were confidential, but that they could see them under the supervision of the Secretary at the Municipal office, if they liked. Some members agreed to the proposal, unpalatable to them as it was, and went over to the Secretary's office to examine the papers. They naturally took down some notes as they went through the papers, but they were ordered by Mr. Wright to make over the notes to the Secretary. Behold the high-handedness of Mr. Wright! The members were

Comments on municipal administration and other local affairs, Cawnpore.

Circulation,  
300 copies.



required to pass the estimate without even looking at it. Although it was prepared with their sanction, it could not be shown to them. They could only see it under the supervision of the Municipal Secretary, who is their servant! When some submitted to that humiliation and examined the papers in that way, they were not allowed to keep with them the notes they had made during their examination of the papers. The houses which actually rent at Rs. 18 and Rs. 12-8-0 a month have been valued at Rs. 50 and Rs. 40 a month, respectively, in the estimate, and such an estimate the Board was required to pass off-hand. Such a system of administration should be called Mr. Wright's wilful government; a despotism rather than local self-government. The fact is that a heaven-born civilian, who has ruled over the people like an irresponsible despot to all practical intents and purposes for the last 24 years, cannot be expected to sympathize with the aims and objects of Act XV of 1883. Mr. Wright's high-handedness is entitled to the consideration of Sir Auckland Colvin. Babu Sidh Gopal put a stop to further discussion at the meeting by pointing out that the proceedings of the sub-committee could be cancelled by a special, but not by an ordinary, meeting of the Board. Khan Bahadur Altaf Husain, who had protested in the sub-committee against the estimate being accepted until it had been checked, changed front and supported the Chairman's proposal at the general meeting of the Board. It is true that, being a nominated member, he was bound to side with the Chairman; but he should be ashamed to change his opinion so suddenly without cause. The results of the late municipal elections held on the 19th March were highly satisfactory. Candidates who enjoy the confidence of the people were returned for six wards. The liberal candidate was unsuccessful only at the Sadar Bazar, where the police were guilty of most unjustifiable proceedings. The writer states that the seats for the Civil Station and Halsey Road were hotly contested; he refers to the special measures alleged to have been adopted by the officials to procure the election of their men; and expresses satisfaction that the candidates nominated by the people were successful. With reference to the case of Mathura Das Chaube (see page 212 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for the week end-



ing 24th March last), the writer is glad to observe that a report representing him to be a respectable man was received from the Gwalior darbar, and that he was consequently released, his property being restored. All Cawnpore rejoices to learn that Mr. Bird will shortly take charge of the district. He will be as welcome to Cawnpore after Mr. Wright as Lord Ripon was to India after Lord Lytton. It is the writer's earnest prayer that Mr. Wright, who has been promoted to the Commissionership of Benares, may soon be made Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, where he would find himself in a more congenial atmosphere. The writer has heard from a reliable source that his old enemies are taking steps to have his nose cut off.

The *Alam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore), of the 7th April, says that the Congressionists at Cawnpore are just now chuckling over their victory at the late municipal elections. But the unsuccessful candidates, too, have good reason to view the results of the late elections with satisfaction, inasmuch as those results supply additional proof in support of their contention, that the extension of the elective system to the Legislative Councils would not be equally beneficial to all classes of the community. Mr. Bewis, Manager of the Elgin Mills, was nominated as a candidate by the European managers and other officials of local mills, and no less than sixty Europeans voted for him, but still he was defeated; Babu Triloki Nath, pleader, being elected by a majority of 12 votes. Nothing could be more objectionable than a system under which the votes of 72 petty shopkeepers are allowed to prevail against those of 60 rich European traders. If Government cannot at once put a stop to election, at least it should admit one representative of the Cawnpore Mills to the Municipal Board. A local correspondent of the same paper argues that the complaints made by the *Cawnpore Gazette* against Mr. Wright and the police in connection with the Municipal elections are false, and thinks that Mr. Wright was perfectly justified in placing strong police guards at the polling houses to preserve order, as great enthusiasm prevailed among the candidates and the congressionists.

Circulation,  
200 copies.



Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 11th April, with Financial statement and reference to the Financial statement the salt tax. for 1891-92, observes that there was a surplus of Rs. 2,61,20,330 during the year 1889-90 and of Rs. 2,78,71,000 during the year 1890-91. This year's surplus has been estimated at Rs. 11,56,000. The estimate would have exceeded 20 millions, had not Government in a most unjustifiable manner raised the home charges this year by 14 millions and made a further increase of seven and a half millions in other public expenditure. Sir David Barbour himself admits that the condition of the imperial treasury is encouraging, but still he grants no relief to the people in the matter of taxation. The Government of India and the Secretary of State were bound by their pledges to reduce the salt tax, but no remission has been made and a large portion of the expected surplus has been devoted to military charges. The President of the late National Congress forwarded a memorial to the Government of India, praying for a reduction of the salt duty, on the ground that the Indian finances were in a sound condition and that the rate of exchange was not likely to be less than one shilling and five pence per rupee during the year. The Government of India rejected the memorial on no stronger ground than that the rate fell once below 1 shilling and 5 pence, while the Finance Minister himself has taken the exchange at 1s. 5½d. in the preparation of his Budget. Hence it will be perceived that the Government of India does not feel the least hesitation in contradicting itself. It adds to the burden of the people by promising to grant relief as soon as there is an improvement in the state of the treasury, but no sooner does that improvement occur than the surplus is absorbed in frantic efforts to checkmate the bugbear of the North. Can the public repose any confidence in Government under such circumstances? In England, no Government guilty of such shameful conduct could long remain in office. But the interests, thoughts and feelings of the Indian people have no consideration with the Government of India. When will England act justly towards her dependencies?



The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 7th April, referring

Circulation,  
500 copies.

Distress among the people in Gurgaon in 1877 and 1878.

to the account published in the *Pioneer* regarding the enhancement of revenue assessments and the distress among the agricultural classes in Gurgaon during 1877 and 1878 and to Mr. Burt's question in Parliament on the subject, complains that 80,000 men died of starvation; that 150,000 head of cattle perished; and that the people incurred debts amounting to 20 lakhs of rupees. But Government, which ostentatiously prides itself on its civilization and humanity, made no remission in its demand and rendered no relief to the people. The revenue was realized with rigour, in utter disregard of the extreme distress prevailing at the time, and the money so realized was spent in the righteous task of destroying the independence of the Afghans. If a single Englishman is killed, Government does not rest content until it has fully avenged his death, and willingly spends lakhs of rupees in wreaking vengeance. But it manifested no sympathy with the inhabitants of Gurgaon, although famine created havoc there among men and cattle. Did the invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni, Tamerlane and Nadir Sháh involve greater loss of life? Some Englishmen frequently remind natives of Muhammadan misrule, and say that life was of no value then. But the only difference between Muhammadan and British rule, as far as the protection of life is concerned, is, that under the former, men bravely perished in the field in defending their lives and property from the attacks of their enemies, whereas under the latter, they quietly die of hunger in their homes, while the authorities enjoy themselves at Simla and other pleasant hill stations. Mr. Burt, on whom Mr. Bradlaugh's mantle has fallen, should not be content simply with his question in Parliament, but should give the widest publicity in England to the Gurgaon catastrophe, in order to impress upon the people there the necessity for the reform of the present system of administration.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 8th April, complains

Circulation,  
300 copies.

Alleged punishment of native offenders by European Magistrates with undue severity.

that, in this country, European Magistrates and Judges inflict most severe punishments on natives for trifling offen-



ces. Lately a Sessions Judge in Madras sentenced a man, who had stolen a few plantains, to ten years' imprisonment! On appeal, the sentence was reduced by the High Court. Last year a Muhammadan cultivator, finding his wife in the company of a stranger, branded her with a piece of hot iron, and was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta. But an Englishman, who cruelly assaulted his wife on her desiring him to fetch coal for kitchen use, was lately sentenced by the London Police Court to a fine of 20 shillings, and a Judicial separation was effected. The fact is that Europeans consider natives an inferior class of beings, and are ready to send them to prison on the slightest pretext. European Magistrates already deal with native offenders with undue severity, and pressure has lately been brought to bear upon native magistrates to follow their example.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th April, with reference to the water-works, observes that the Hindus object to take water from the same standposts as the Musalmáns. This objection should be removed, otherwise the Hindus would continue to suffer from scarcity of water, and the payment of the water-rate would press hard on them. The best solution of the difficulty will be to provide three sets of standposts, one set for the Hindus, another for Musalmáns, and the third for the lower classes, each set being coloured red, green and black, respectively, to prevent confusion. The proposal would undoubtedly involve the erection of some additional standposts, but the Municipality should not grudge the cost, as it would tend to popularize the new source of water-supply with all classes of the community.

Circulation,  
800 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 8th April, observes that the Deputy Commissioner says that the surplus of the Nazúl Department at Lucknow does not exceed Rs. 6,000 a year. It is surprising that the surplus should be so small, while the Nazúl buildings cannot be worth less than fifty lakhs of rupees. Let the income be ever so small, the Deputy Commissioner had better recommend to Govern-

Water-supply scheme,  
Lucknow, and the Nazúl  
Department.



ment the transfer of the buildings to the Municipal Board. If the department were made over to the Board, he would soon find an increase of a lakh of rupees made in the income.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 9th April, in a cartoon, represents the military expenditure as a monster in military uniform riding on two human figures, one of which is called the Income tax and the other the Salt tax, and making free use of his whip.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Najm-ul-Akhhár* (Etáwah), of the 1st April, complains that the *Shahna-i-Hind* of Meerut calls itself a reformer of Urdu literature and a teacher of Urdu prose and poetry, but that it frequently indulges in indecent language. The *Najm-ul-Akhhár* quotes an extract from the *Shahna-i-Hind* of the 16th March, in which the latter vilifies a Madras religious preacher of the Hanafi sect and calls him provoking names. The *Najm-ul-Akhhár* remarks that such writings justify in a large degree the strictures made by the High Court on the native press in the *Tútí-i-Hind* libel case. It would appear from the extract quoted by the *Najm-ul-Akhhár* that the Madras preacher, too, has been abusing some members of the Ahl-i-Hadis sect, to which the editor of the *Shahna-i-Hind* belongs. (The *Riyaz-ul-Akhhár*, Gorakhpur, of the 8th April, referring to the same article in the *Shahna-i-Hind*, observes that perhaps the latter has adopted an objectionable title, with a view to embitter the feelings of the Lieutenant-Governor towards the native press and to prevent His Honor from showing mercy to its local enemy—the *Tútí-i-Hind*.)

Circulation,  
175 copies.

The *Riaz-ul-Akhhár* (Gorakhpur), of the 8th April, publishes the proceedings of a meeting held by the native editors of Lahore on the 22nd March to consider the subject of forwarding a memorial to Sir Auckland Colvin on behalf of Sayyid Sajjad Husain, editor of the *Tútí-i-Hind*, Meerut, who has been sentenced to imprisonment for six months, and a fine of Rs. 500, for libel. A draft memorial, prepared by Munshi Muharram Ali Chishti, recom-

Circulation,  
325 copies.

Submission of a memorial to Government by native editors on behalf of the editor of the *Tútí-Hind* of Meerut.



mending the offender to His Honor's mercy and praying for the remission of the unexpired portion of the term of imprisonment, was adopted by the meeting, and it was resolved that the memorial should be forwarded to His Honor after obtaining the signatures of native editors in different parts of country.

The *Riyaz-ul-Akhhár* praises the members of the Panjáb native press for the action taken by them, and hopes that the journalists in these provinces, who should have taken the lead in the matter, will support the movement. The punishment inflicted on the editor of the *Tútí-i-Hind* is generally considered as too severe.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
880 copies.

The *Mihir-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 7th April, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that a gang of fifty or sixty Jats committed a dakaifi at the house of a Bania in Mansurpur, Muzaffarnagar district, killing him and wounding several other men. The leader of the gang has been arrested and is pending his trial at Muzaffarnagar.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 10th April, is grieved to hear that the Municipal Board of Benares has decided to demolish a famous Hindu temple on account of the water-works. A public meeting was held at Durgakunda on the 24th March to protest against the proposal, and it was resolved to forward memorials to the Deputy Commissioner, the Commissioner and the Lieutenant-Governor. It is to be hoped that the authorities will spare the temple and will not make themselves liable to the charge which was brought against Aurangzeb. The demolition of the temple would wound the feelings of the Hindus throughout India: even the Musalmáns of Benares disapprove of the measure.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 9th April, complains that beef is carried about and sold by some women at Badshahi Mandi, Allahabad, to the great annoyance of the Hindu residents, who form a majority of the population of that street. The matter has



been reported to the police in vain. If the sale of beef in such an objectionable manner be not prohibited, a serious riot might occur some day.

The same paper complains that men of bad character  
Men of bad character at Ghasiaritola, Allahabad. extort money from respectable persons by threats of violence at Ghasiaratola, and asks the police to take steps with a view to remedy the evil. Lights had better be put up in that dangerous street.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 10th April, states that, on  
An attempt at dakaiti, Lucknow. the night of the 6th idem, attempts at dakaiti were made at the houses of one Ganga Rám, situated in two muhalas in Lucknow. The police had received previous information and were in the alert, but could not seize any of the dakaitis.

Circulation,  
219 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th April, on the authority of  
A highway robbery at Jhānsi. a correspondent, complains that, on the 31st March, two women were attacked near the railway station in the evening by thieves, who robbed them of their ornaments and severely hurt them. They did not meet with a single police constable on their way from the station to their homes.

Circulation,  
400 copies.



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Husain	April 7th	1891.	206 copies.
2	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	" "	April 11th " 12th	63 "
3	<i>Alam-i-Taswir</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmat-ul-lah	" "	11th	200 "
4	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette,</i> <i>Aligarh</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	Alim-ul-lah	7th & 11th,	11th & 14th,	487 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
5	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	6th	9th	94 copies.
6	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Kishun Lal	11th	14th	159 "
7	<i>Asad</i>	"	"	"	Ahmed Ali	10th	11th	219 "
8	<i>Bhadrat Jivan</i>	Benares	Hindi	"	Ram Krishn Varmá,	6th	9th	1,500 "
9	<i>Bhadrat Sudhanú Pr-</i> <i>varlak.</i>	Farukhabad,	"	Monthly	Narayan Dás	For March	10th	475 "
10	<i>Cawnpore Gazette</i>	Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	Harnám Singh	April 1st & 8th,	13th	400 "
11	<i>Dabde-i-Qasari</i>	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	5th	8th	250 "
12	<i>Faiz</i>	Gorakhpur	"	"	Nizam Ahmad	8th	12th	550 "
13	<i>Hamdard</i>	Fyzabad	"	"	Samsám Ali	"	13th	226 "
14	<i>Hindustan</i>	Kálskankar	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	7th to 12th,	9th to 14th	500 "
15	<i>Hindustani</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Gangá Prasad Varmá.	8th	9th	300 "
16	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahavir Prasad	1st & 4th,	12th	100 "
17	<i>Kadmal</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammed Yaqub,	10th	12th	250 "







*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
43	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	Weekly	Lakshman Anant	April 6th,	1891.	103 copies.
44	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	Khandwa	M a r a t h i	"	Prayagi	" 8th	April 11th	275 "
45	<i>Takfa-i-Hind</i>	Bijnor	Hindi. Urdu	"	Jairaj Singh	" 6th	" 8th	250 "

Lucknow,  
17th April 1891.

PREYA DAS, M.A.,

Genl. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.